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## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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SOVIET EXPERT VIEWS AFRICAN ARMS PURCHASES

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 42 Sep 81 p 32

[Text] Arms expenditures are an obstacle to the economic and social development of African countries, Anatoliy Gromyko, director of the Soviet African Institute and son of the Soviet minister of foreign affairs, stressed.

In the periodical "International Life" Anatoliy Gromyko wrote that "the arms race in Africa is progressing at a faster pace than in the developed countries." Between 1970 and 1979 the average annual increase of military outlays in African states stood at 5 to 8 percent and in countries of southern Africa it was 15.5 percent, according to the Soviet expert.

For Anatoliy Gromyko "some countries increase their arms purchases because of imperialist plans to involve them in military and political blocs being created on the African continent under the aegis of the United States and NATO countries."

These factors "play a negative role in the consolidation of peace and stability in Africa. They weaken the unity of African countries..., the most effective weapon of the countries of the continent in their struggle against imperialism and for social progress," in the opinion of Anatoliy Gromyko.

The director of the Soviet African Institute continued: "In addition to the danger involved for peace and stability on the continent, the arms race results in a drop in the funds allocated for economic and social development of the African states." Anatoliy Gromyko noted that virtually none of the African states produce any weapons but purchase them at high prices essentially in the countries of Western Europe and the United States. This fact places them in an "additional state of dependence vis-a-vis imperialism and its neocolonialist policy," according to Anatoliy Gromyko.

Refuting Western assertions regarding the Soviet Union's "participation" in the arms race in Africa, the author noted that "Soviet weapons in Africa as in other regions are delivered exclusively for the defense of the progressive revolutionary gains of the African peoples and they are slated for their liberation struggle. The Soviet Union would immediately halt any military assistance to those regimes which, motivated by a chauvinistic spirit, would deviate from the progressive path of development."

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## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### NEW WEST AFRICAN MUTUAL DEFENSE PACT ASSAYED

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Sep 31 pp 52-54

[Article by G. Guyon: "Moustapha Niasse Says That ANAD Is An Umbrella, an Instrument of Deterrence"]

[Text] In the presence of the representatives of the member-states of the CEAO [West African Economic Community] and the delegate of Togo, the Senegalese minister of state for foreign affairs, Moustapha Niasse, opened on 21 July 1981 at the International Trade Center of Dakar the fifth ministerial session on ANAD [Nonaggression and Mutual Defense Pact].

After setting up the new office, presidency of which was assigned to Senegal for a year (Togo was made vice president and Ivory Coast the secretary), the delegations went to work on the elaboration of the draft implementation treaty to be submitted at the summit meeting of the heads of state of the CEAO and Togo to be held in Dakar in October 1981. This draft treaty should enable ANAD to move to its active stage.

Opening the meeting, president Moustapha Niasse noted:

The extensive participation and high-level representation of the member-states in ANAD unquestionably indicate our attachment to the ideals of peace and solidarity which prompted our heads of state to sign in Abidjan on 9 June 1977 a nonaggression and assistance pact in the field of defense. Present-day international relations are especially marked by the tendency of states, whether in groups or individually, to resort to violence for the settlement of their mutual disagreements or for the realization of their aspirations. The efforts which the international community has been deploying for so long, notably since 1928 with the Kellogg-Briand Treaty calling for the renunciation of war as an instrument of foreign policy and especially since the signature of the United Nations Charter, have failed to bring about a situation where armed violence does not too frequently disrupt peace, so necessary to any developmental effort.

The Charter of the OAU, by following the precepts of the constituent document of the United Nations, formally asserts the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes through negotiation, mediation, conciliation, or arbitration. It prohibits without qualifications political assassination as well as subversive activities pursued by

neighboring states or any other states. Another of its fundamental principles is noninterference in the internal affairs of states. This means that the Organization of African Unity has clearly decided to oppose violence as an instrument of foreign policy.

By signing the [ANAD] agreement of 9 June 1977, our heads of state and government emulated, at the subregional level, the United Nations and the OAU. This is in accordance with international law and parallels the deep-rooted aspirations of the peoples. It is the only way for the strengthening and cohesion of our countries with a view to their gradual development.

ANAD is not a defense pact implying the integration of the armed forces of the member-states but rather an agreement whose essential goals are as follows:

1. To avoid resorting to force to settle problems involving the signatory states;
2. To commit member-states to mutually help each other in case of aggression;
3. To seek greater effectiveness in the field of defense through the pooling of the member-states' resources and a coordination of these means;
4. To establish cooperation in the field of defense based on equality and mutual interest, especially in the fulfillment of duties involved in the signing of the agreement and the draft treaties which will result from it;
5. Finally, to insure the individual and collective security of the states concerned.

The need for such a legal instrumentality is real. The economic and social integration of the African states, the fundamental goal of our organization, the CEAU, would be a mythical dream without the addition of such an instrument at ANAD to insure, under all circumstances, security and stability in our states. However, while the framework agreement of ANAD was signed by the heads of state and government of CEAU members and Togo as far back as 9 June 1977, its draft implementation treaty has still not seen the light of day. It was redrafted on two occasions at the council of ministers' meeting in Nouakchott in 1979 and in Niamey in October 1980. It should be mentioned that the discussions which have been going on since 1977 have been difficult, laborious because the subject matter involved--defense--has unquestionable political, strategic, legal, and economic implications, especially for the new, economically underprivileged countries.

The present meeting should once again examine ANAD's draft implementation treaty. But this time the task seems to be easier. Indeed, the experts of the member-states, in accordance with the recommendation of ANAD's Second Conference of Heads of State and Government, met in Abidjan on 12, 13, and 14 May 1981 and, in consultation with ANAD's general secretary, made appropriate changes and added clarifications likely to make the draft treaty more "in line with the political and security aspirations of the member-states."

In any case, we must fully assume the historic responsibility that falls on us during the present meetings. This is a fearful duty because our heads of state are mindful of the results that will crown our efforts. As far as I am concerned, there is no



doubt that we shall know, just as our heads of state did in 1977, how to implement our concrete resolve of unity and cooperation and mark our determination to assume our own destiny by adopting, at the conclusion of this Dakar meeting, the draft implementation treaty of ANAD's framework agreement. This agreement is an umbrella, an instrument of deterrence which our states give each other. It is urgent and necessary to organize the collective security of the member-states. Our heads of state so decided and will allow us to implement this decision by approving the draft implementation treaty.

This meeting ended on 22 July 1981 by approving the basic documents included on its agenda as indicated by the final communique which stated: "The Fifth Council of Ministers' meeting of the nonaggression and defense assistance agreement among the CEAO member-states and Togo was held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 21 and 22 July 1981. Attending this council of ministers' meeting were the following delegations:

For the Republic of the Ivory Coast: Jean Konan Banny, minister of defense and civil service; Manouan Adonit, ambassador, director of political affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Gen Zeze-Baroan Bertin, chief of staff of the Ivorian armed forces.

For the Republic of Upper Volta: Col Felix Tiemtarboum, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Some Yorian Gabriel, general secretary of national defense and general secretary in the Ministry of National Defense; Maj Lompo Karim, director of studies and planning, representing the chief of staff of the Upper Voltan army.

For the Republic of Mali: Col Filifing Sissoko, member of the central executive office of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People], representing the minister of national defense; Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Maj Diarra Cheikh Oumar, representing the chief of staff of the Mauritanian [sic--read, Malian] army.

For the Islamic Republic of Mauritania: Mohamed Ould Sidi, deputy minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Mohamed Ould Bouh, general secretary in the Ministry of Defense; Administrative Officer-Maj Sao Samba, representing the chief of staff of the Mauritanian army.

For the Republic of Niger: Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Col Sala Moussa, inspector general of the Nigerien armed forces, representing the chief of staff.

For the Republic of Senegal: Moustapha Niasse, minister of state for foreign affairs; Daouda Sow, minister of armed forces; Lt Gen Idrissa Fall, chief of staff of the Senegalese armed forces.

For the Republic of Togo: Col Koffi Kongo, inspector general of the armed forces, representing the minister of defense; Kekeh Messanvi Kokou, technical adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, representing the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

For the general secretariat of ANAD: Col Tavares da Souza.

Moussa Ngom, general secretary of the CEA0, also attended.

The members of ANAD's council of ministers, who were granted an audience by Abdou Diouf, president of Senegal, sitting chairman of ANAD's Conference of Heads of State and Government, expressed to President Diouf their profound gratitude for the knowledgeable and very useful advice which he graciously proffered on that occasion. The council of ministers expressed gratification at the political resolve of all the member-states to secure amidst unity and brotherhood the security of their economic and social development. The council of ministers' meeting unanimously approved the basic documents included on its agenda, namely:

1. The draft implementation treaty;
2. The draft relating to the assignment of positions in the general secretariat;
3. The draft bylaws of the agreement.

The council of ministers congratulates the experts of the member-states, Col Tavares da Souza, ANAD's general secretary, as well as his aides for their availability and the high caliber of the documents submitted. Finally, the council of ministers expresses its sincere thanks to the Senegalese Government and people for the brotherly and warm hospitality that they exhibited during its endeavors.

In the speech that he gave at the conclusion of the meetings, the Ivorian minister of defense and civic service noted the exemplary nature of ANAD which constitutes a viable framework for the protection of the security of its member-states.

According to him ANAD appears as the necessary complement of the treaty of April 1973 which established the CEA0. Jean Konan Banny also expressed his conviction that increased security implies the renunciation of force and violence in the settlement of disputes in favor of the free expression of peoples' right to choose their destiny. The most senior member invited the participants representing their state's to continue to be loyal to African values of civilization for the settlement of disagreements by peaceful means, notably, negotiation and brotherly dialogue.

[Interview with Col Tavares da Souza, general secretary of ANAD, by G. Guyon; place and date not specified]

[Question] Colonel da Souza, could you briefly outline for the sake of the readers of AFRIQUE DEFENSE the origins and goals of the Nonaggression and Mutual Defense Pact binding the CEA0 member-states and Togo?

[Answer] It was immediately following the Israeli raid on Entebbe in Uganda, a raid which evidenced the vulnerability of African states against any form of aggression, whether justified or not, that the idea of a defense agreement took shape. A certain number of West African heads of state became distinctly aware at that point of the total lack of security for their countries in the face of an enemy resolved to strike. Furthermore, they also had the feeling that the defense of their countries, secured by foreign powers to which they were bound by defense agreements, could be subject to changes given political contingencies. Finally, they were of the opinion that the efforts deployed to secure their economic independence should occur in a

climate of peace. Thus, following Senegal's proposal and on the basis of a Malian suggestion, a draft framework agreement was submitted to the CEA0's heads of states' conference in Abidjan in June 1977. This draft was discussed and approved by all the [CEAO] member-states. Togo, which had been invited to the meeting as an observer, found the idea attractive and generous and adopted it a few days later. In the pre-  
amble of the agreement the emphasis is on the cooperation which already exists among these member-states and on their belonging to the same geographic zone. This pre-  
amble also asserts the sovereignty of each of the states in the field of defense while recognizing the need, given the weakness of their capabilities, to shun any idea of aggression among them. The agreement affirms, too, the resolve of mutual assistance in the field of defense in case of foreign aggression as in the economic field, already the case.

Ever since the signature of the agreement of 9 June 1977 in Abidjan, the draft implementation treaty has been the subject of laborious negotiations which prompted observers to say at one point that the agreement would not go beyond good intentions.

[Question] During the opening session of ANAD's Fifth Conference the Senegalese minister of foreign affairs noted that 4 years after the signature of the agreement, the draft implementation treaty had still not seen the light of day. Could you indicate to us the reasons for this delay?

[Answer] There are several reasons for this delay. First, there is the fact that reflection about the political consequences of such an agreement had not gone deeply enough. We must recognize that our leaders were more concerned by much more specific economic problems. In the military field, the thinking had not gone very far. The members did not appreciate the impact which this agreement on the structures and policy of each of the member-states could have. Hence, a certain attitude of reservation. I have the impression that each of the member-states wished to organize its army first so as to be able to meet the requirements of the agreement before adhering to it fully. The third reason flows from the internal political changes of some states and the threats of destabilization weighing on some of them.

[Question] How have things evolved?

[Answer] In June 1977 the heads of state signed a framework agreement through which they expressed their "political resolve" to get organized to assist each other in case of aggression. It is therefore on the basis of this political resolve, clearly expressed, that the draft implementation treaty containing three provisions was drawn up. There is first the definition of the very principles of nonaggression. Then, the principles of assistance in the field of defense. And finally, the broad outlines of the structures of the general secretariat.

The drafting effort and then the examination of the documents having been achieved, all that remained was to push ahead with the study of the draft implementation treaty. But serious problems surfaced in Niamey relating to the content of the draft treaty and a new study was thus called for. The latter has made it possible today to approve the basic document.

[Question] The draft treaty approved by the present meeting will be submitted at the conference of the CEA0's heads of states and Togo to be held in Dakar in October 1981. Without entering into details which it behooves them to announce first, would it nevertheless be possible to know its major features?



[Answer] There is in this draft treaty a nonaggression clause which keynotes the major lines of the spirit in which this provision will have to be applied. This means respect for borders, nonintervention in domestic affairs, consultation prior to any other action in case of disagreement, and so on. Furthermore, there is a mutual defense assistance provision which asserts the member-states' resolve to help each other. In case of threat or aggression, the draft treaty provides for the calling of a conference of the heads of state and a council of ministers' meeting which would examine the situation and recommend appropriate measures to the heads of state. The possibility of armed intervention and political and economic support for the country attacked is provided for. The various measures to be applied will be the subject of detailed studies by special committees.

[Question] Colonel, as general secretary of ANAD could you also give us some information on your secretariat such as its office, composition, powers, relations with ANAD's member-states, and so on?

[Answer] The general secretariat which I head has an essentially administrative role. However, it is charged with preparing the basic documents to be submitted to the examination of the various organs set up by the agreement. The office of the general secretary thus has an administrative function and another involving general technical studies. As regards the secretariat's relations with the member-states involved in the agreement, it uses the channel of the ministries of foreign affairs, defense, or finance. The distribution of positions in the secretariat is proportional to the member-states.

[Question] How will the army of ANAD be made up?

[Answer] ANAD in no way envisions the integration of the member-states' armed forces. However, joint maneuvers are anticipated even though they are not mandatory.

[Question] How about financing?

[Answer] All the states have made their contributions. The planned budget exceeds at this time the needs of the secretariat.

[Question] What is the difference between ANAD and the recently ratified defense pact of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS]?

[Answer] ANAD includes only French-speaking countries for the time being. Then, ANAD's draft implementation treaty is much more flexible than that of ECOWAS, and so are the structures of ANAD.

ANAD has an administrative unit and a planning office. The officers of the armed forces of the member-states have nearly all graduated from the same training schools, which eases understanding and coordination.

[Question] Is there a similarity between ANAD and organizations such as NATO?

[Answer] This matter has not been tackled during our endeavors. I nevertheless wish to specify that the agreement was created to defend the peoples of the member-states as well as their economic and cultural interests. It is only in the draft implementation treaty which aims to apply measures in the field of defense that such matters can be broached.

DOS SANTOS ON NAMIBIA, RELATIONS WITH WEST

PM161629 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos by Jacques Amalric: "Dos Santos Calls on France to 'Use Its Influence' in Southern Africa"--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] What problems do you plan to raise in your discussions with the French authorities?

[Answer] First we plan to discuss bilateral relations. We plan to discuss the development of economic, commercial, technical and scientific cooperation. We think that political conditions are favorable to improving our cooperation while respecting our principles: noninterference, respect for sovereignty, mutually advantageous cooperation. We think this despite the hostility shown to us by a section of the French press which is indulging in propaganda for counterrevolutionary groups, and traitors linked to the South African regime.

[Question] In what spheres do you think cooperation can be increased?

[Answer] The oil sector and the construction sector. We are also cooperating in the sphere of water treatment, and there are good prospects in the agricultural sphere. Angola is a young country with great potential.

[Question] What do you expect from France on the Namibian question?

[Answer] France is a member of the Western countries' contact group. After the changes which have just taken place it has very positive positions on the question of the peoples' liberation. We would like it to use its influence to promote a solution to the serious situation prevailing in Southern Africa owing to apartheid and the Namibian conflict. This situation is forcing us into armed confrontation, but this confrontation is disastrous not only for the African countries involved but also for the investor countries. It is not our fault that there is an armed struggle. We are favorable to any interventions which will bring about a peaceful solution.

[Question] Are you in favor of France staying in the contact group?

[Answer] Yes, because the group has not yet completed its mission or put its plan into practice. That is why France should continue to be part of it. Unless, of course, that plan is impracticable. But in our view that is not the case at present.



## UNITA Has No Future Without Pretoria's Support

[Question] Do you think that the settlement of the Namibian problem would crush the forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]?

[Answer] Yes, probably; an end to the war would finally allow us to devote our efforts to the country's economic and social rebuilding. Of course, without South Africa's logistical support, and without the possibility of using Namibian territory, UNITA has no future.

[Question] In your view is UNITA merely a reactionary group manipulated by foreign countries or is it also the expression of an ethnic phenomenon?

[Answer] You know, we are still a young country, a young nation, and we are still in a phase of consolidating national unity. We still have to overcome some obstacles which were cleverly exploited by the Portuguese colonialists--such as racism, tribalism, different levels of education. Just think of the policy of assimilation which the Portuguese implemented in our country toward a minority. In addition to this whole context there is the fact that wealth was not fairly distributed for a long time.

All that created problems for the majority of the Angolan population, and those problems cannot be solved in 5 years of independence. It is a fact that the imperialists' accomplices can deceive the masses, lead some sections of society to commit acts which go against the people's interests and their own interests. But these internal factors are not decisive and they will disappear gradually as national consolidation is effected. But the arms, munitions, means of transport and fuel given to traitors are enabling some organizations, including gangsters, to survive.

[Question] Do you have many Soviet advisers?

[Answer] Ours is an independent state and hence we have cooperation agreements both with socialist, capitalist and nonaligned countries. It is true that we have military agreements with the USSR and Cuba. Because of the threats which South Africa poses us we are buying arms from the Soviet Union, and we need technicians to handle this increasingly sophisticated military technology. But we also have oil technicians--from Gulf oil, for instance. The strange thing is that nobody talks about those advisers!

## Rejection of LOME Agreements

[Question] How many Soviet, American, Cuban and French citizens do you have on your territory?

[Answer] I cannot give any precise figures. But we have preferential cooperation with the socialist camp which has always given us not only weapons but also medicines and food. They have never betrayed us. They are our friends. We have not forgotten history or those who gave their aid to the Portuguese colonialists, even if the past is the past and we have established diplomatic relations and even cooperation with the Western states.

[Question] Although you refused to link the solution of the Namibian problem with the departure of the Cuban troops in your country, do you not think that Namibia's independence could have an influence on the Cuban military presence?

[Answer] Yes, we think so. Southern Africa needs peace.

[Question] How do you view the political change which has just taken place in France?

[Answer] It is a very encouraging change, an important event for Africa in view of the relations of friendship and cooperation which France historically maintains with several African countries.

What needs to be done now is to take account of the political objectives and aspirations of the African peoples who favor peace and independence and are resolutely opposed to racism. We consider that it is not the present government's fault that Mirage aircraft are used to bomb us, and that nuclear reactors for military or civilian uses have been built with French aid. We do not think that the new government intends to follow that path but that, instead, its moral duty is to help the peoples being subjected to South African aggression.

[Question] Will you try to obtain assurances on this point in your discussions with Mr Mitterrand?

[Answer] We simply want French policy to support our legitimate aspirations to peace and cooperation.

[Question] What do you think of France's present policy toward the French-speaking African countries?

[Answer] We have not formed an opinion yet. We lack information and do not want to indulge in suppositions. We must have specific information.

[Question] What can be said about the Franco-Angolan incident which took place at the beginning of August when Mr Guy Penne and Mr Regis Debray visited Luanda and the Angolans reported on a joint communique which did not exist?

[Answer] It was a question of a report. No joint communique was published, and so we gave this report. The whole affair was caused by the indiscipline of an Angolan journalist--who has, moreover, been penalized--but it was merely a misunderstanding.

[Question] Why have you not signed the LOME agreements?

[Answer] We do not regard it as a priority. We must first develop bilateral relations and establish ties on the basis of mutual advantages. It is only afterwards that we will turn our attention to multilateral relations on fair bases.

[Question] You do not think that the LOME agreements have a fair basis?

[Answer] No.

CSO: 4719/105

DOS SANTOS DEPLORES POOR BEHAVIOR OF STUDENTS IN CUBA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpts] The president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos received on Wednesday a group of Angolan grantees studying in Cuba who are spending their vacation in the country. The Angolan head of state commented on the situation in our country and stressed the importance attributed by the party and the government to the issue of cadre training.

Dear comrades,

I have the pleasure to spend a few moments with you here in Luanda. You were sent by our party to study, acquire scientific and technical knowledge that will allow you to participate in the reconstruction of our country. Indeed, we have few cadre. This is a legacy of colonialism and we have been doing everything in our power to ensure that we will possess within the shortest possible time the cadre who will be able to solve the problems of production, the problems of the economic, social and political administration of the nation.

You have performed well in your studies and as a result, you were selected to visit your relatives in Angola. You have been able to observe how difficult it still is to solve some problems. You noticed that we have problems in housing, in supply, in transportation, in education and others; indeed, we have many problems.

But you were also able to observe that some of these problems are being solved daily. If I am not mistaken, you left the country in 1978. Well, surely you have noticed some differences. Of course, we are still very concerned about our military situation. The South Africans continue to attack our country and violate our borders because they do not wish to withdraw from Namibia.

We have supported the Namibian fighters and we shall continue to offer our assistance until the Namibian people is free and independent.

I hope that you will continue to perform well in Cuba. I hope that your example will be followed by all the other students in Cuba, particularly by those in the Isle of Youth. We have received from there news that is rather unpleasant. We have sent many young people to the Isle of Youth, taking advantage of the facilities granted us by our Cuban comrades, of the school, the teachers and the material support offered in the field of education. But unfortunately, some of our compatriots have behaved badly.

We have already had to come to a decision in relation to a number of our compatriots who have shown a degree of indiscipline instead of taking advantage of the conditions and facilities granted them to study and learn in order to better serve the Angolan people and themselves. Some of them have even committed theft and this is, of course, inadmissible. We want to create a new man, a man who will live from his work, who will always behave in a dignified manner in society and who will exploit his own resources to the utmost to serve society. Meanwhile, some of our comrades have done the opposite; they may be no longer comrades, despite the fact that they are still very young.

We intend later to adopt very severe measures against these young people who have not taken advantage of the possibilities opened to them today by the revolution. We sacrificed a great deal to achieve these rights. Today education is free, the comrades are in Cuba and they pay nothing. This was not true in colonial times. But this was achieved at the cost of many a sacrifice. The revolution will provide a lot more advantages to our people, but the revolution will not triumph for everyone's benefit through dishonest, lazy or indisciplined people. All those who misbehave will be punished and sanctioned. Through this punishment, we shall attempt to correct the wrong behavior of these people, of these compatriots who sometimes do not understand the efforts of our party and our government for the good of everyone. Some of them are here, others are in Cuba, but we intend to punish severely those who are indisciplined and those who practice irregular activities.

It would be good if you, comrades, as good, outstanding students, could also help the youth of the party, the Ministry of Education and the leadership that we have now established in the Isle of Youth to do away with indiscipline once and for all. You, comrades, lived through difficult times in 1978 and 1979. We have attempted to solve all these problems. Through the institute, we have attempted to provide material support for the comrades, in the way of clothing, teaching equipment, instruments...we really have made an effort. And you, comrades, must have seen the results. At the beginning of this year or at the end of last year, we sent over some assistance. It must have arrived. We could continue to do that. But we shall not succeed unless there is good organization among the students, unless there is understanding, respect, discipline. And you can play an important part because you can enlighten others who do not understand yet, who are less aware.

I hope you have a good trip and I hope that you will not take with you whatever bad things you saw here. Any society has both good and bad things. The just man's attitude should be to embrace what is just and fair in society. Your ambition must be to develop the positive aspects. Some of our compatriots who were here the last time took with them vices and evil habits and attempted to implant them among the students there: speculation, black market... You comrades must fight this. These evil habits that still plague our society must be fought and should not be exported.

You comrades must avoid the mistakes made by the students who spent their vacation here last year. We have been unable this year to organize vacations for the rest of the students. We had intended to do so. Vacations had been scheduled and authorized, but there were difficulties in transportation. Our comrades in the

airlines encountered difficulties in securing air transportation for the comrades at the Isle of Youth. And this is the only reason why vacation plans were disrupted. Also, as you comrades well know, this is a more or less difficult period. We have to mobilize all our resources to face the situation created in the south by the racist South Africans. However, you should tell your comrades there of our intentions. The decision had been made and was not carried out simply because we had transportation difficulties. I hope that you will do still better next year and that your example will be followed by all the students now living in the Isle of Youth.

CSO: 4742/29



## DOS SANTOS SAYS COUNTRY HAS 'FEW BRAINS,' REQUESTS AID

LD120950 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 Oct (MTI)--Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the Angolan People's Republic, who paid a visit to Hungary last week at the head of a party and state delegation, made an interview with the Hungarian Television. The interview was aired in Sunday's "Het," a weekly political magazine.

This is what Dos Santos said about the political and economic consequences of the aggression committed against Angola by the South African Republic: Thousands of people fell victim to the aggression, mostly civilians, and the material damages are also huge.

"As SWAPO runs camps on our territory, one of the goals of the attacks against Angola is to prevent us from rendering internationalist help to the Namibian people and SWAPO which guides their struggle," said Dos Santos.

Asked what military circumstances explained the fact that so far they have failed to drive back the aggressors, Dos Santos said: Since winning its independence in 1975 Angola has been unable to build up an air force and air defence which could successfully cope with the South African air force.

Speaking about the tasks of building socialism in the present situation in Angola, Dos Santos explained: "We should like to build up our economic independence on the base of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Hence we considered it necessary that MPLA become a party. We hold that qualitative changes must be carried out in our society. It is natural that we should begin with the economic life." He added that the socialist countries could participate in this process not only in the political field. "Angola is a country of great agricultural potentials. It also has ample natural wealth but few brains. There hardly are such persons who could efficiently manage factories. We are reckoning on the assistance of the socialist countries in this respect," he said.

Speaking about the prospects of bilateral relations he mentioned in the first place agriculture, the boosting of the production of such public nutrition crops as maize, bean and rice, the planting of citrus trees whose fruits could be sold in the socialist countries. Promising avenues of cooperation could be found in the heavy, light and food industries also. He explained that cooperation in oil prospecting, geology and mining too offered mutual benefits.

CSO: 4700/135

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS REGIONAL ISSUES

PM091323 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 2 Oct 81 p 10

[Interview with Angolan Foreign Minister Paolo Jorge by Mario Albano in Rome:  
"Italy In a Good Position to Win Over Angola"--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Minister, what do you think of the contact group (United States, Canada, France, Britain, FRG) proposals on the decolonization of Namibia?

[Answer] After the New York meeting the five issued a communique which we analyzed carefully: A significant step forward has been taken. First, because the Western countries referred to UN Resolution 435 as a basis for a solution; second because they showed a degree of determination in defining dates and methods for implementing the proposals. The contact group foresees independence for Namibia by 1982: this is another positive point to be stressed. Of course we must wait until the so-called "constitutional principles" are analyzed in depth, primarily by SWAPO.

[Question] Is it true that the Reagan administration has drafted a secret clause which would force Luanda to draw a "red line" in the south beyond which the Cuban troops could not go?

[Answer] I found out about this indirectly. I wonder how one state can ask another to provide it with military or some other kind of guarantees regarding its territory.

[Question] In short, relations between Angola and the United States are still very bad. The U.S. Congress is about to annul the Clark Amendment and that would enable the CIA to give direct support to Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

[Answer] It is very easy to define relations with the United States, I have been doing so for 4 years: They are nonexistent and the annulment of the Clark Amendment makes the prospects of diplomatic or other relations even more remote.

No Relations With Pretoria

[Question] What about relations with South Africa?

[Answer] The situation is at zero point. There have not been nor are there any relations at any level.

[Question] But Diamang, which controls your diamond production, is a mixed Angolan-South African company...

[Answer] So what? The relationship is not between Luanda and Pretoria. Oppenheimer (the owner of De Beers--LA REPUBBLICA editor's note) does not represent South Africa.

[Question] What were the political objectives of the South African military offensive in Angola when mediation on Namibia was about to begin?

[Answer] They wanted to create a buffer zone in the south to prevent SWAPO from supplying the guerrillas in Namibia. This would have enabled Pretoria to wipe out the internal battlefield...

[Question] I'm sorry to interrupt, but that does not strike me as a compliment to SWAPO: You are saying that without Angola it would easily be eliminated.

[Answer] No liberation movement could wage a struggle in the Namibian conditions without logistical bases in a neighboring country.

[Question] Let's go back to the South African invasion.

[Answer] Pretoria would like to install UNITA in the south: That would enable it to maintain control over Namibia too. But we were able to resist the invasion.

[Question] Minister, the USSR has secured Mozambique's entry into CEMA and there are a growing number of Warsaw Pact military "advisers" in southern Africa: To what extent is this to do with East-West rivalry?

[Answer] These relations are developing in the southern region in the framework of individual cases of bilateral relations; I don't think it has anything to do with East-West rivalry. Nobody seems to understand that the situation in the region is very serious. South African military aggression is pushing some countries to make provisions but they are related to this situation.

[Question] Will Mitterrand's election change your relations with France and Europe in any way?

[Answer] Of course, Mitterrand has a less paternalistic approach than Giscard. But the most important effects of the socialist victory in France will be felt in Europe. As for the EEC, it must first try to bridge the gap between rich and poor countries and then we will see what should be done.

[Question] In other words, you are not convinced by the European "third way."

[Answer] The essential thing is still to overcome underdevelopment. Once that is understood a particular bloc can use its influence and play its cards.

[Question] Has the bipolar revival placed nonaligned ideas in a crisis?

[Answer] I do not think so. The nonaligned countries are not experiencing a crisis. They are simply heterogeneous.

Requests to National Hydrocarbons Agency and Fiat

[Question] Are you satisfied with your visit to Italy?

[Answer] My talks with the Italian authorities and in particular with Minister Colombo have been very cordial and above all very constructive. The talks with Spadolini and Pertini also convinced me that our relations can be developed harmoniously. The importance of this visit lies in two main aspects: The first concerns economic relations and cooperation between our countries, the second concerns the detailed and very similar analyses of the situation in southern Africa. We are now convinced that Italy has an excellent position in Angola and will be able to contribute a great deal to our country's economic and social development. For instance the talks with ENI [chairman] Grandi and with Fiat will mark a development in Italian interventions in the oil industry and in transportation.

[Question] Have you had meetings with representatives of the political parties?

[Answer] No, there have been no meetings.

[Question] I am asking you this in your capacity as MPLA Central Committee member: What is the state of relations between your party and the PCI?

[Answer] Well, we have had relations for many years, since the MPLA was a liberation movement. We hope that these mutual relations can be strengthened.

CSO: 4728/1

## BRIEFS

**BRIDGE DESTRUCTION**--The destruction for the second time of the bridge over the Cunene River in southern Angola is part of South Africa's strategy aimed at strangling the Angolan economy, the provincial commissioner for Cunene stated in the daily JORNAL DE ANGOLA. Henri da Costa specified that the destruction of the 800-meter-long bridge has seriously aggravated the problem of supplies to the people of Cunene Province. Reconstruction of the bridge after the invasion of the Angolan territory by racist South African troops in 1975 cost about \$1.4 million. Reconstruction of this bridge this time will be possible only with international cooperation. [Text] [AB151225 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 15 Oct 81]

**NATION OF BELIZE RECOGNIZED**--Luanda, 17 Oct (ANGOP)--The president of the MPLA-Workers Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, has sent a message to the prime minister of Belize in which the Angolan Government officially recognizes this newly independent state. In the message, the Angolan head of state hopes for the development of bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries in the struggle against enemies of freedom, and the progress of oppressed people. [Text] [AB181018 Luanda ANGOP in French 0956 GMT 18 Oct 81]

**DOS SANTOS' VISIT TO DPRK**--Pyongyang, 17 Oct (ANGOP)--The second day of the visit of the president of the MPLA-Workers Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, to the DPRK was marked today by the continuation of discussions which began on Friday in Pyongyang between delegations of the two countries. In fact, the strengthening of bilateral cooperation between the two peoples, parties and governments of Angola and the DPRK were the main topics in the discussions which fall within the framework of the traditional friendly relations which were further strengthened during the struggle for national liberation in Angola. Meanwhile, a vast program of visits to political and cultural centers of Korean life also formed part of activities of the Angolan presidential delegation for the day of Saturday. The Angolan head of state and his entourage also visited the same day the house in which President Kim Il-song was born and the Pyongyang subway. The Angolan presidential delegation will end its visit next Monday, 19 October, when President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos will take leave of President Kim Il-song to return to the Angolan capital. [Text] [AB181101 Luanda ANGOP in French 1000 GMT 18 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/105



CUBAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER DEPARTS--The Cuban minister for construction, who was in the People's Republic of Angola on a 5-day official visit, left Luanda yesterday for Addis Ababa. The Cuban delegation is visiting Ethiopia at the invitation of the country's head of state, Mengistu Haile Mariam. Before leaving Luanda, the Cuban official said he was satisfied with the contacts he had made with the Angolan officials in analyzing collaboration planned in the country's reconstruction. Levi Farah further said that an agreement had been reached for the moment; work is to be realized at the Luanda airport and in Lukapa. [Text] [AB191303 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Oct 81]

DONATION FROM CUBAN INTERNATIONALISTS--Luanda, 8 Oct (ANGOP)--The Cuban ambassador in Angola, Rafael Franca Mestra, today (Thursday) handed 7 tons of foodstuffs and clothes to the Angolan Red Cross in a gesture of friendship and solidarity with the Angolan people. The donation, worth 609,179 kwanzas (\$20,302), is a gift from the Cuban Internationalists in Luanda particularly to the populations in the south of the country who have been the target of constant attacks by the South African racists. The ceremony took place at the Red Cross premises and was attended by Cuban Internationalists and officials of that humanitarian organization, in addition to the Cuban ambassador and the secretary general of the Red Cross in Angola. [Text] [LD100827 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1430 GMT 8 Oct 81]

SOVIET AID--A seven-ton donation comprising medicines, condensed milk, blankets and childrens' food destined for the population of Southern Angola was delivered at the naval base in Luanda yesterday to Red Cross Secretary General David de Carvalho Fragozo by Soviet ambassador to Angola Vadim Loginov. During the delivery ceremony Vadim Loginov said that the Soviet Red Cross aid to the Angolan Red Cross was based on the good relations existing between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola, because the Soviet people have been and always will be on the side of the brother people of Angola. The ceremony was attended by officials of the Soviet Embassy in Angola and of the Red Cross. [Text] [LD160450 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 Oct 81]

CSO: 4742/34

## LIBYAN WITHDRAWAL FROM NATION NOT CONSIDERED IMMINENT

Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Oct 81 p 6

[Article by J.-C. Pomonti: "The Problematical Libyan Withdrawal"]

[Text] Can it be seriously considered still that the Libyan troops will be forced to withdraw from Chad in the next few months, as Paris hopes ( LE MONDE of 6 October)? If informed sources in Yaounde (Cameroon) are believed, under the terms of an agreement concluded on 17 August by Ndjama and Tripoli, the Chadian plan for an "integrated national army" benefits from the active help of Libya, which reportedly promised to contribute to the training of 2,000 soldiers per year for 5 years and to set up the "directing organs" of the ANI. This agreement was reportedly conveyed in late September to the military chiefs of the various factions of the GUNT (Transitional National Union Government) by the Chadian minister of defense.

On the other hand, according to reliable sources, the Libyans reportedly installed recently a garrison of 2,000 men "advised" by some 50 Soviets, in Am-Timan, in Salamat Prefecture, an area bordering the Central African Republic. Lastly, in an interview published Wednesday by LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, the minister of foreign affairs of the GUNT, Acyl Ahmat, stated that the attacks in September by the Northern Armed Forces [FAN] of Hissein Habre in the eastern part of Chad had led to the abandonment of the "timetable," established by Ndjama and Tripoli, "for the departure of the Libyan army." The Libyan troops will remain in Chad as long as we are threatened by the Egyptian-Sudanese coalition on our eastern frontier," he added.

According to some reports, Goukouni Oueddei, president of the GUNT, was to announce, after his reception at the Elysee palace, on 17 September, the start of a withdrawal of the Libyan troops. In any event, he made no mention of it during the press conference which he held the next day in the French capital. The taking over by the Libyans of the future national army, the growing control of Chad by Tripoli's forces and the remarks of Acyl Ahmat, makes it felt that Colonel Qadhdhafi is not on the point of evacuating his "Chadian glacis."

CSO: 4719/102

## CHAD

### BRIEFS

RETURN OF REFUGEES--Five to six thousand Chadian refugees from Cameroon and Nigeria have returned to Ndjamena since the beginning of August. Daily, about 100 refugees continue to cross the Chari, the river that separates Cameroon from Chad at Ndjamena. The return movement of the Chadian refugees has increased considerably since the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (HCR) decided that it would no longer distribute aid outside of Chadian territory. This movement has led to the "revival" of several of Ndjamena's working-class districts. There are between 80,000 and 100,000 Chadian refugees in foreign countries, and approximately 50,000 of them are in Cameroon. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 28 Aug 81 p 1] 9174

CSO: 4719/30

WSLF COMMUNIQUE ON CLASHES WITH ETHIOPIAN FORCES

In Fiambiro Region

EA151344 Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts (Clandestine) in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] This week the heroic Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] freedom fighters and the Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers have been engaged in bitter clashes in the Fiambiro region.

In the battles the WSLF fighters killed 10 enemy soldiers, wounded many others, and destroyed many weapons and a quantity of food.

The WSLF lost six fighters, and two others were wounded.

Near Biya Adeh

EA141200 Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts (Clandestine) in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The heroic Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] freedom fighters were recently engaged in a bitter clash with the Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers at a place near the town of (Biya Adeh).

In the battle the WSLF freedom fighters killed many enemy soldiers and also destroyed many weapons.

The Abyssinians fled and caused a lot of damage to civilian property in the area; they also inflicted injuries on six civilians.

The heroic WSLF freedom fighters lost three fighters, with two others injured.

In Kebri Dehar District

EA171656 Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts (Clandestine) in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] On 25 September the black colonialist Amhara forces launched an attack at (Eyen Gida) in Kebri Dehar District in which the heroic Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] forces killed 30 Amhara soldiers, wounded 15 others and destroyed

a large quantity of ammunition. The heroic WSLF lost two martyrs killed and seven others were wounded.

Two days later the black Amhara colonialist forces attacked the area and killed 30 civilians from Kebri Dehar.

#### In Yirga Alem Area

EA181544 Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts (Clandestine) in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Heroic Somali Abo freedom fighters attacked Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers from 20 through 25 September in the Yirga Alem, (Alem Gemada), (Aroresa) and (Bankra) areas, killing 307 of them and wounding many others, as well as capturing 53 rifles. Seven Somali Abo fighters were killed and three were wounded in the clashes. The Somali Abo freedom fighters were helped by 500 local residents.

#### Second Engagement at Yirga Alem

EA191200 Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts (Clandestine) in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The heroic Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] and Somali Abo freedom fighters, who were engaged in clashes with the Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers from 27 September to 10 October at different areas in the Yirga Alem region, killed 450 Abyssinian soldiers and wounded many others. They also captured a large quantity of ammunition, clothing, shoes and food. The WSLF and Somali Abo Liberation Front fighters also captured 150 rifles from the Abyssinian soldiers. The Somali Abo lost three fighters; four others were wounded.

CSO: 4503/5



## BRIEFS

**TEMPORARY MINISTRY ASSIGNMENTS**--The minister of interior, Mr Jantuah, has been given temporary ministerial appointment for the Ministry of Local Government and Cooperatives. An official statement in Accra said Hadjia Adisa Mukaila, minister of labor and social welfare, has also been given temporary assignment for the Ministry of Education. [Text] [AB160725 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Oct 81]

**AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH INDIA**--Details have been received in Accra of the agreements signed between Ghana and India where President Limann is currently visiting. The agreements cover trade, economic, technical and cultural cooperation. Under them, Ghana is to receive \$5.5 million in equipment for rural electrification and water supplies. The loan carries an interest of 5 percent and is repayable over 12 years. The agreements were signed by the foreign minister, Dr Chinebuah, the minister of trade, Mr Bulla, and the Indian minister of commerce, steel and mines. At a news conference, President Limann said developing countries will gain if they cooperate more among themselves instead of looking up to the advanced countries for aid. This is why Ghana has decided to cooperate with India in all fields. He noted that Indian experts are rehabilitating Ghana railways with loans from the World Bank and the African Development Bank. Dr Limann hoped by next month the railways would run a shuttle service between Tema and Accra. [Excerpts] [AB141500 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Oct 81]

**CMB WORKERS RESUME WORK**--The workers of the cocoa production division of the Cocoa Marketing Board [CMB] yesterday decided to suspend their strike action and resume work on the advice of their national union. A spokesman for the division's branch of the General Agricultural Workers Union said the workers decided to call off their action after a meeting with the general secretary of the union, Kwaku Haligah. The omission of the division from the new CMB act of 1981. And on Tuesday, the government appealed to them to resume work immediately until parliament reconvenes later this month to examine their grievances. [Text] [AB150715 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Oct 81] [as received]

**LIMANN COMMENTS ON LIBYA**--On Ghana's decision to boycott the OAU summit in Libya next year, President Limann repeated that his government is not against the people of Libya but it will not support anyone who attempts to destroy an organization which [words indistinct]. He explained that about seven members of the OAU have expelled the Libyans and unless the Libyan Government makes peace with them, Ghana will stick to her decision. [Excerpt] [AB151230 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Oct 81]

GOVERNMENT DISMAYED AT AFRC CONVICT RELEASE--The government has expressed dismay at the trend of events in the law courts concerning the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council [AFRC] convicts. A statement issued yesterday by the Ministry of Information and Tourism said the executive has taken note that last Wednesday an Accra high court granted an application for a habeas corpus proceedings and set free Henry Kodjo Djaba, an AFRC convict. The government has also learned that similar decisions concerning some other AFRC convicts have been given in some of the regions. The government is of the view that these matters can only be properly determined by the supreme court, having regard to the transitional provisions of the constitution. The statement pointed out that there are cases relating to AFRC convicts already pending before the supreme court. The executive is therefore disturbed that a lower court, such as the high court, has given decisions that have led to the release of some AFRC convicts even before the supreme court had ruled on the matter. The government stressed that much as it intends to respect the decisions of courts of competent jurisdiction, it feels that it should not be placed in a position where it will be seen to be subverting the very constitution which it seeks to uphold and defend. In view of the circumstances, the executive has urged the supreme court to act with all the expedition that the situation demands. [Text] [AB170758 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/131

## BRIEFS

TOURE DENOUNCES POLISARIO ATTACK--Dakar, 16 Oct (AFP)--In an appeal to the people of Africa, which was broadcast on Conakry radio and monitored in Dakar, Guinea President Sekou Toure asked the parties involved in the Western Sahara conflict to immediately stop the use of force and to adhere strictly to the decisions of the OAU. This appeal follows the Polisario Front's attack on the Moroccan garrison at Guelta Zammur. To Sekou Toure, the attack constitutes a very serious event which dangerously compromises the implementation of the cease-fire agreement reached last June during the summit of the OAU heads of state in Nairobi, Kenya. The Guinean head of state, who is a member of the OAU committee appointed to see to the application of the cease-fire, has also called on the OAU to take immediate and appropriate measures to ensure the tranquility of the peoples of Africa, and also to enhance their development. [Text] [AB161358 Paris AFP in French 1238 GMT 16 Oct 81]

SAUDI DELEGATION DEPARTS--After 4 days of an official, working and friendly visit to our country, his royal highness Prince Muhammad Fahd al-Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia, and the important delegation accompanying him left Conakry this morning at 0930 GMT. The Saudi prince and his entourage were seen off at the Conakry-Gbessia International Airport by the supreme leader of the revolution, President Ammed Sekou Toure. Tuesday afternoon, 13 October 1981, a large reception was organized for the visitors by the directorate of the party. After this meeting and during an artistic and sociocultural evening show organized for the delegation at the people's palace, his highness Prince Muhammad Fahd al-Sa'ud was made a grand officer of the National Order of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea in testimony of his contributions toward the strengthening of relations between Guinea and Saudi Arabia. Several other members of the Saudi delegation were also made officers and knights of the National Order of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. [Excerpt] [AB141805 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1615 GMT 14 Oct 81]

TOURE MESSAGE ON AL-SADAT'S ASSASSINATION--Following the assassination of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, our late brother Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat, the supreme leader of the revolution has sent the following message of condolence to the acting president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. To His Excellency Mr Abu Taleb, acting president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Cairo: We were deeply consternated by the news of the death of our late brother, President Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat. The Guinean people, their government and myself express to our

brothers, the Egyptian people, their government and the bereaved family of the illustrious late personality our deepest condolences and our sincerest sympathies upon this cruel loss. We have never ceased to dislike the use of violence in the solution of political differences in the national or international spheres. We therefore condemn the assassination of President al-Sadat, regardless of the motives of the assassins. We pray that the almighty and merciful allah will grant him grace (?and eternal rest). Amen. [Word indistinct] and brotherly considerations. Signed: Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. [Text] [AB111036 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0915 GMT 11 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/101

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### BRIEFS

NO EXTRADITION--Bissau, 15 Oct (AFP)--Guinea-Bissau will not hand over the leader of the failed 30 July coup d'etat in Gambia, Kuli Samba Sanyang, whatever moves Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara may make, reliable sources here said today. The authorities would not hand them over because they did not want to violate international law, the sources said, adding that the 10 will, however, be expelled from Guinea-Bissau. The sources did not say to which country the putschists would be sent. (In Dakar, the Senegalese satirical weekly LE POLITICIEN quoted Guinea-Bissau's Interior Minister Manuel Saturnino as saying that a reason for not handing Mr Sanyang over was that our people would not understand why we had delivered him to the Gambian Government.) [Excerpts] [AB151533 Paris AFP in English 1523 GMT 15 Oct 81]

RETURNING PROFESSIONALS--Lisbon, 5 Oct--Guinean nurses residing in Portugal have expressed their desire to return to their country. The subject will be discussed at a meeting with Guinea-Bissau Ambassador Leonel Vieira on Saturday. The number of Guinea-Bissauans--including midwives and health technicians--who settled in Portugal in recent years is approximately 100 and the new government of President Bernardo Vieira has attempted to persuade them to return to Guinea-Bissau. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 81 p 9]

CSO: 4742/28



## IVORY COAST

### BRIEFS

**SWISS AID**--A check of 30 million CFA francs has been presented to the Ministry of Social Affairs by the group of Swiss construction companies (GESCO). The check was presented by the president of the company, Hans Rudolf Schmalz. [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 30 Sep 81 p 1]

**AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE**--France and Ivory Coast have signed a protocol agreement on technical assistance for the customs sector. The agreement will enable the Ivory Coast customs department to set up a correct customs management procedure with the assistance of the French customs service. [Paris AFP in French 1449 GMT 25 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/105

MACHEL ASSAILS OPPONENTS IN PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SPEECH

EA101808 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Speech by President Samora Machel at the end of the Eighth People's Assembly session in Maputo on 9 October--recorded]

[Excerpts] Our current economic plan, which reflects our reality for the next 10 years, has been the detonator which uncovered manifestations and tendencies against it in our midst and among our cadres. These tendencies showed us that (?enemy groups) existed.

We have already characterized the opportunists of the left and right who are opposing our policy of socialist development. The enemy has adopted positions within our ranks. Although they are manifesting themselves in different forms, they are pursuing the same objective. What is that objective? It is to prevent the triumph of the socialist revolution. It is a tactic of (?dispersing) forces in order to better attack us.

Who are these opportunists in reality? They take with them the [word indistinct] of treason and capitulation. They usually take a (?subjective) position when the advance of socialism gains an irreversible momentum.

Dear deputies, revolution is like a fast-flowing river: It increases its volume and overflows its banks as a result of [word indistinct] and torrential rains which feed it. In it flow uprooted trees, (?wood) and debris which spin in the current. The current runs; it does not allow anyone to measure properly the depth of water; this is our (?problem). When the rains stop, the volume of water decreases; the banks are full of debris; the river bed clears, and its water clears and its water becomes crystalline and pure. This allows people to see its depth.

The detractors of the current economic plan represent this debris. This debris must be removed from the clear water to the river banks. Let us not be afraid. We know how to endure (?suffering). We have known how to fight for the (?Communist Party).

These opportunists are deaf. They are (?near the people). They do not hear the people's voice. The people do not (?depend) on an individual to transform nature and society. They speak. They do not know the working class. They speak of the peasantry with whom they do not identify themselves. To them skills are at

the command post. People and policy are secondary things to them and at times they are ignored. Thus the opportunists consider themselves experts. They claim to dominate science and skills, whereas they are basically ignorant people.

They are [word indistinct] intellectuals. They consume ideas generated and spread by imperialism. [Applause] Their source of reference is the capitalist West. That is the place to which their ears are tuned. They [words indistinct] the ideology of the magazines propagating bourgeois values and they intend to be proud of such ideas in Mozambique. Their ears are glued to the radio stations of the capitalist countries. [Passage indistinct] (?they rabidly) argue that all this is to enable them to know about the world. But, in essence, they are voluntarily (?slaves) of the bourgeois capitalist ideology. They (?become slaves) of values of that ideology.

They neither know nor follow the crisis of capitalism: Massive unemployment. There are more than 12 million jobless in the capitalist countries today. They are unemployed. (?These people live on handouts.) Why do not the opportunists propagate this crisis of unemployment, poverty and crime. Why do not these (delinquents) speak of this situation? [Passage indistinct] these people do not know that they have been condemned by history. They say that such crises in capitalist countries are difficulties and acute problems.

There are others among us who constitute an ultraleftist tendency. They advocate that the current economic plan, PPI [Plano Perspectivo Indicativo] is a short-term decision and its goals are small. They say we should do more. They undervalue our capacity and underestimate the enemy. To them everything is easy, but they do not present viable alternatives for resolving the problems of the people.

Many misguided ideas--not wrong, let me make it clear--I repeat these misguided ideas, which are being observed in our ranks, are manifesting themselves in groups. Such groups operate outside the party and state structures to which they belong. When they are with their officials, such people (?hail) PPI. In their groups they say that the decision was an error; that the plan is impracticable; and they say that the plan is a dream for all to see.

Who among the respected deputies does not dream of happiness for Mozambique children? Whoever does not dream of such happiness should raise his hand. Who does not dream of happiness of Mozambique children? Who does not dream of putting an end to the lines? Who does not dream of having water and light in his house? Who does not dream of bread, milk and eggs at breakfast? We dream of all this, and that is why we have adopted the current economic plan as our instrument of struggle against poverty and hunger. The current economic plan is to be implemented, for it is the dream of all our people.

Those who do not dream with us dream against us. They dream of turning back the wheel of history and of the Mozambique revolution. They dream of (?frustrating) our sacrifices. That is how they dream. That is why they are permanently critical of the party policy whose documents they neither read nor know. Political illiterates. [Passage omitted saying that these groups have existed since the liberation war.]

Our policy toward these individuals is to neutralize and isolate them. There can be no compromise. There can be no coexistence with them. It is the task of the people, of all of us to be vigilant so that we can detect such attitudes and classify them correctly. We will thus be in a position to act accordingly. We must place these elements permanently on the defensive. This is the slogan for all of us. [Passage omitted on opposition to plan call to end bureaucracy, and the need to implement the current economic plan.]

CSO: 4742/34



PEOPLE'S POLICE FORCE BEHAVIOR DENOUNCED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The defense and security forces have captured the heads of the group of murderers operating in the Vale do Infulene in the city of Maputo. At this time operations are being conducted to completely dismantle the network of murderers in that area.

The disclosure was made by the provincial commandant of the Mozambican People's Police during a meeting last Saturday at the Bairro do Jardim in Maputo.

Another such meeting took place day before yesterday in the Polana area. At the Bairro do Jardim meeting, the police commandant said that the criminals who had been active in the Vale do Infulene will soon be presented to the public.

In addition to the operations of these bandit groups, a variety of anti-social behavior was denounced at the meeting, such as hoarding, prostitution, illegal occupation of housing belonging to the state and the incorrect behavior of some members of the Mozambican People's Police force stationed in the sixth squad serving the Bairro do Jardim.

The people vigorously denounced these individuals' abuse of power and personal intimidation. The commandant assured the people that an investigation will take place and if the accusations against some members of the police force are proved true, they will be presented to the public. "You must stop threatening people. You must go wherever you are needed," the police commandant stressed in reviewing some of the incorrect attitudes still affecting the squads.

In relation to the vigilance groups and the people's militia, it was found that a large number of their members are no longer carrying out their duties.

The abolition of their privileges in food lines, the lack of concrete tasks and their absence at meetings where their presence is required were some of the factors in the indifference exhibited by these elements of the people's defense.

Other problems related to the illegal occupation of houses and the non-payment of rents were discussed at the meeting. A resident of the Bairro do Jardim stressed that "there are houses empty at the moment that have been taken over by the bandits as their headquarters."

CSO: 4742/28

## BRIEFS

**SHORTAGE OF FISH**--The PESCOM company only marketed half the quantities of fish required for the supply of the city of Maputo during the first 2 months of the second semester of this year. According to Jose Malanga, assistant director of the southern zone of the PESCOM, this was due to the fact that not enough fish was imported. The GOAM (City Supply Department) should have received 3,136 tons of domestic and imported fish for the last 2 months. According to PESCOM data, only half this amount reached the markets of the capital. The PESCOM company must guarantee the supply of domestic and imported fish to the city. Asked about the size of the fish catch of the domestic companies, Jose Malanga said: "Even though we did not fulfill our goals, the shortfall was not very significant." He also said that most of the domestic catch was sold to the hotel industry. Already during the first semester of this year there was a 25.6 percent shortfall in the marketing of fish for this period, with a total of 6,970 tons sold. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Sep 81 p 8]

**SOVIET WARSHIPS**--The Soviet anti-torpedo ship "Tallin" and the frigate "Revnost'" left the port of Maputo yesterday to return home. These warships had remained in the port of Maputo for about a week to give their crews the opportunity to rest. During this period, they were visited by hundreds of people from various districts of the capital. These visits by warships are part of the program of cooperation existing between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Soviet Union which schedules regular visits by such warships. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 81 p 3]

**MINISTER BACK FROM BAGHDAD**--Rui Lousa, minister of posts, telecommunications and civil aviation returned yesterday to Maputo from Baghdad where he visited the 18th Baghdad International Fair. During the visit, Rui Lousa met with Iraq's minister of foreign trade and discussed with him new areas of commercial exchanges. The next meeting of the mixed Mozambique-Iraq commission that will take place in Baghdad was also discussed by the two ministers. Rui Lousa had also carried a message from President Samora Machel to the Iraqi head of state, Saddam Hussein. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 81 p 12]

**COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH FDJ**--The Organization of Mozambican Youth (OJM) and the Free German Youth (FDJ) will soon sign cooperation agreements at the level of the national capitals. The information was provided by the OJM secretary of the city of Maputo who recently participated in Berlin in the 11th meeting of young people from the capitals of socialist countries. The decision to enter into cooperation agreements between the youth of Berlin and Maputo is the result

of bilateral meetings held in the capital of the GDR during this event. According to the OJM secretary, there will be an exchange of delegations to become acquainted with the realities of each capital so as to conduct a study of the respective problems that will permit the establishment of the mechanisms of cooperation. The meeting in Berlin was attended by young people from the capitals of 16 socialist countries. The main objective of the meeting was to exchange experiences and opinions in order to solve the problems affecting youth in the capitals. It should be noted that this is the first meeting of this kind to be attended by the OJM. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 81 p 12]

OMM AT WORLD CONGRESS--In order to participate in the World Congress of Women in Czechoslovakia, to be held from 11 to 13 October, Salome Moiane, secretary general of the Organization of Mozambican Women, left yesterday for Prague. More than 1,000 representatives from various countries will attend this congress under the slogan "Equality, National Independence and Peace." One of the principal objectives of this congress is to mobilize international public opinion on the problems affecting women around the world. The congress is organized by the International Democratic Federation of Women and is supported by non-governmental organizations connected with the UN. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 81 p 3]

EXECUTIONS FOR SECURITY CRIMES--Following the sentences handed down by the Revolutionary Military Tribunal during the trial held in Chimoio, capital of Manica Province, on 18, 19 and 20 September 1981, the defendants (Elias Shagolisse Chumba), (Tondazai Gastoi), (Daniel Chamatoeira Machanga), (Francisco Arande Mudura) and (Elucas Joad Chicacapila), condemned to death for crimes against security, collaboration with clandestine organizations, armed rebellion and terrorism were executed on 30 September 1981 in Manica Province. [Signed] Maputo, 13 October. [Text] [EA132040 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Oct 81]

CSO: 4742/34

## NIGER

### BRIEFS

COMPROMISE ON INTERNAL SECURITY-- About 10 Nigerien high officials "abandoned" their country several days ago for neighboring Libya. They took with them Niger's internal security plan. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French no 470 21 Sep 81 p 51] 9174

CS0: 4719/30

MALABO'S NEW SECURITY TIES TO MADRID DECRIED

AB111202 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] It was announced last week that Spain is to take up responsibility for both internal and external security of Equatorial Guinea. The announcement was [words indistinct] cooperation agreement signed at the end of a visit to Equatorial Guinea by the head of the Spanish police.

Although details of the agreement are not readily available, the implications are fairly obvious. According to the head of state of Equatorial Guinea, Col Nguerr Mbazogo, the Spanish presence and influence is designed to supplant that of France, China and the Soviet Union in the area. The agreement as it affects the internal security for Equatorial Guinea might involve the drafting of contingents of troops from Madrid to the former Spanish colony. That represents the only means by which Spain can directly participate in internal security arrangements of Equatorial Guinea.

Some observers have been quick at referring to this prospect as the second colonization of the people of Equatorial Guinea by Spain. Whether this view is yet an understatement is beside the point. The fact is that one cannot easily appreciate the need for additional security arrangements requiring the external participation in Equatorial Guinea.

Since the overthrow and subsequent execution of Macis Nguema in 1978, relations between Madrid and its neighbors have been quite cordial. One of the first tasks of Colonel Mbazogo after he unseated his cousin was to [word indistinct] his country with other African countries. For instance, less than a year ago, Colonel Mbazogo visited Nigeria and had useful discussions with the federal authorities. Shortly afterwards, it was rumored that the federal government might allow Nigerians to return to Equatorial Guinea under a new labor agreement. The rumors have proved to have been, in fact, false. But the truth is that relations between Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea are as of now quite cordial. Similarly, other neighboring countries such as Gabon, Guinea [as heard] and the Cameroons are not hostile to the Mbazogo regime in Malabo.

Given this background, it is not easy to discern the real reason for security links with Spain since the authorities in Malabo are not facing external threats and the domestic situation is quite stable. Even if it had any need to supplant



French, Chinese and Soviet presence which was (?cited) by Colonel Mbazogo, amount to [words indistinct].

It should be noted at this point that we do not lose sight of the subtle denials on this matter that come from Madrid. It may be true that France, China and the Soviet Union tried to infiltrate the country while it was under Macias Nguema through offers of financial and technical assistance. But even if the presence of these countries in question is now (?menacing), it is not possible to see how Spain can counter their influence. The fact is that Spanish military capacity is less than that of any of the countries in question. We understand the fact that there is a root cause for special ties between Malabo and Madrid. Equatorial Guinea had been a Spanish colony for more than half a century. During this period, there were close ties between the peoples of the two countries. Before 1968, when Spanish colonial rule came to an end in Malabo, Spain provided more than 80 percent of Equatorial Guinea's revenue.

Presently, the country is faced with a serious economic situation. It has no mineral resources. Its agricultural economy is based on proceeds from cocoa and timber, both of which have lost favorable positions in the world market. The (?sudden) departure of the maltreated Nigerian unskilled labor force had resulted in a steady and [word indistinct] decline in production. That is why we are constrained to view the intended security arrangement from their proper perspective. [Words indistinct] and will get in return [words indistinct] that country for the purpose of establishing military bases.

It should be stated loud and clear that such an arrangement is not in the interest of Nigeria's security needs and can hardly be tolerated. The authorities in Malabo are advised not to jeopardize the security of the entire subregion through such one-sided defence agreements.

CSO: 4700/133

PARDON OF OJUKWU SAID HELPFUL TO NPN

AB111218 Paris AFP in English 1058 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Lagos, Oct. 11 (AFP)--Nigerian President Shohu Shagari could produce a vote-winner for his ruling National Party by allowing the former Biafran rebel leader Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu to return home from exile, unofficial sources said here today.

The reports follow the president's decision of October 1 to permit the return of Mr. Ojukwu's one-time opponent, the former Nigerian head of state Yakubu Gowon, without fear of prosecution for his alleged part in the assassination of his successor in 1976.

Informed circles here were surprised not to see the same clemency granted to Mr. Ojukwu, who lives in the Ivory Coast where he fled in 1970 as his forces surrendered after 30 months of trying to establish the secessionist Ibo-dominated state of Biafra.

However, it seems that Vice-President Alex Ekwueme, a member of the Ibo tribe who formerly served in the Biafran administration, is now less popular with the electorate in eastern Nigeria, and the return of Mr. Ojukwu could be a valuable aid for the NPN.

The move would probably win over at least two states--Imo and Anambra--which formed the nucleus of Biafra but which rejected the NPN at the 1979 elections. The position of two other states--Cross River and Rivers--which were dominated by Ibos during the civil war is less clear.

Mr. Gowon told the British Broadcasting Corporation that he saw no reason why his former opponent should not also be pardoned. But Mr. Ojukwu's detractors here point out that the former Biafran leader was guilty of rebellion, a far more heinous offence than Mr. Gowon's suspected participation in a plot.

The NPN is split over the matter, and the party line is that the decision lies with President Shagari alone to exercise his prerogative. But unofficial sources say they would not be surprised to see both former leaders and British Military Academy classmates, Ojukwu and Gowon, campaigning for the NPN in the 1983 elections.

CSO: 4700/133

## BRIEFS

**GOWON PARDON SAID POLITICIZED**--The People's Redemption Party [PRP] has accused the Nigerian People's Party [NPP] of politicizing the pardon granted Mr Yakubu Gowon. In a statement in Kaduna today, the PRP deputy national publicity secretary, Mallam Sidi Ali Surajo, stated that as a former head of state, Gowon was respected by all Nigerians irrespective of their tribal, religious or political affiliations. He asked the NPP not to reduce the former leader to a tribal hero. The PRP publicity secretary was of the view that the clemency to Mr Gowon was a victory for all Nigerians and not that of politicians in a particular state. [Excerpt] [AB141759 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Oct 81]

**POLITICIANS VISIT OJUKWU, GOWON**--Only yesterday, the NATIONAL CONCORD reported that Nigerian People's Party [NPP] delegation consisting of a (?low) number were in Ivory Coast to hold discussions with exiled Odumegu Ojukwu over his clemency. Today, the paper reports that the plateau NPP has also sent a similar emissary to Mr Yakubu Gowon in London. The CONCORD reports that the eight-man delegation which left last Sunday was led by the chief of JOS, Dr Fom Bot. The paper reports further that the delegation left with two letters to be delivered to Mr Yakubu Gowon. Meanwhile debate on whether or not Mr Yakubu Gowon could attend National Council of States meeting any time he returns to the country is in the offing. Reporting, the CONCORD quotes the chief press secretary to the president as expressing his personal opinion to the effect that if Gowon is in the country during any meeting of the National Council of States, he will attend. And talking of realignment of political parties, the NATIONAL CONCORD says a new party to be known as "Progressive People's Party" may soon be launched. The new party is a fusion of the Unity Party of Nigeria, the Waziri branch of the Great Nigeria People's Party and the Imodu's People's Redemption Party. The paper says Chief Awolowo has been tipped as the presidential candidate, with Governor Abubakar Rimi as running mate. Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim will be the party's chairman while Alhaji Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa [impeached Kaduna state governor] becomes the secretary general. The CONCORD reports that the official launching of the party will be in December this year, after the three parties would have ratified the agreement at their conventions. [Press Review] [Excerpt] [AB151733 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Oct 81]

**INDIGENOUS SCIENTISTS SAID NEEDED**--President Shehu Shagari has again emphasized the need for Nigeria to produce the material and technical means for defending her territorial integrity and meet her commitments in Africa. In a message to the First Conference on the National Policy on Science and Technology, the president said the nation could not continue to depend on the expertise and abilities of

other countries. This was read by Vice President Alex Ekwueme. The president appealed to indigenous scientists and technologists and the general public to mobilize their talent to the rededication and commitment for the challenges at hand. They should not allow their energies to be dissipated in fruitless criticism which could hardly advance the cause of national integration and development, he enjoined. He stated that in order to enable them to achieve this desirable end, his administration has provided the impetus and the resources for science and technology activities and will continue to do so now and in the future. The president pointed out that in addition to the investment of substantial financial resources on scientific research and technological innovations, his administration was setting up seven new universities of technology, three of which are taking off this year. Besides, there were plans for the establishment of technical colleges and polytechnics in each state of the federation. He expressed the hope that the conference will provide advice on the best and cheapest way the country could bring its efforts on science and technology to bear on and respond directly to the goals and aspirations which Nigeria has set for itself, adding that nothing less would be satisfactory. He pointed out to the gathering of scientists that Nigeria cannot afford to engage in research activities that are irrelevant to the solution of our problems, adding that as a Third World country, she can also ill afford to finance and support utopian and esoteric technology programs. [Excerpt] [AB151235 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Oct 81]

DISAGREEMENT ON REVENUE--The seven National Party of Nigeria [NPN] governors in the federation have failed to reach a definite stand after their 2-day meeting with President Shehu Shagari on the nullified 1980-81 revenue formula. According to our correspondent, this was made known yesterday by the deputy governor of Sokoto State, Dr Garba Nadama, on his arrival in Sokoto from the meeting held in Lagos. Dr Nadama however stated that preparations for the 1982 budgets by state governments will continue pending the decision of the National Assembly on the issue. [Excerpt] [AB151746 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Oct 81]

SAUDI KING TO VISIT--King al-Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia has accepted an invitation from President Shehu Shagari to visit Nigeria at a date to be announced later. The letter of invitation was delivered by the leader of Nigeria's delegation to this year's Hadj, Governor Adamu Atta of Kwara State. Speaking on the occasion, the Saudi monarch expressed satisfaction with the fraternal relations between the two countries adding that such relations should be encouraged among Muslim countries. Governor Atta had earlier commended the government and people of Saudi Arabia for their hospitality to Nigerians on pilgrimage there. [Text] [AB161747 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Oct 81]

NEW NEWSPAPER, 'DAILY NEWS'--Onitsha (Anambra State), 19 Oct (NAN)--Another newspaper, the second within a month, has gone into circulation in Anambra State. It is the DAILY NEWS based in Onitsha and published by the Daily Market Publishing Company Ltd. The presidential special assistant in Anambra State, Dr Dozie Ikedife, who launched the paper at the week-end, expressed the hope that the paper would improve human relations through objective reporting. The chairman of the paper is an Onitsha-based businessman, Mr C. T. Onyekwelu. [Text] [AB191155 Lagos NAN in English 1148 GMT 19 Oct 81]



NEW UNIVERSITY SALARY STRUCTURE--Lagos, Oct. 17 (NAN)--A new salary structure has been approved for members of the university staff, according to a federal government white paper on the Cooke Presidential Commission on Salary and Conditions of Service of University Staff, released in Lagos today. Under the new structure, known as the university system scale, the least paid staff will receive N [Naira] 1,560 annually, while N15,000 is fixed as the highest salary scale. The new structure takes effect from October 1, this year. The federal government also agreed with the commission's recommendation that universities be de-harmonised from the public service. Other recommendations accepted by the government include fringe benefits, such as housing allowance which has been increased to 20 percent of the basic salary of each officer's substantive grades. The government, however, remarked that university staff members would continue to enjoy the same pension scheme operating in the public service. The commission's suggestion that the position of a vice-chancellor should cease to carry a fixed salary, with an allowance of N5,000 per annum over the ceiling of the scale of a professor, was also endorsed. In addition, the government accepted that universities with student populations of 3,000 and above should have two deputy vice-chancellors, one for academic matters and the other for administration. Each of the deputy vice-chancellors will receive an annual allowance of N2,000 over and above his substantive salary. However, at the end of his tenure of office, the deputy vice-chancellor will revert to his substantive salary. [Text] [AB171044 Lagos NAN in English 1015 GMT 17 Oct 81]

PAPER APPROVES OJUKWU PARDON--The WEEKLY FOCUS comments on the continued stay in exile of Odumegwu Ojukwu and believes the time is ripe for him to be allowed back home. While conceding that it is Ojukwu who led the rebellion, the paper contends that he could not have sustained it all alone. To buttress its point, the FOCUS argues that many others with whom Ojukwu waged his fratricidal war have since regained their freedom. [Press Review] [Excerpt] [AB191038 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Oct 81]

MEETINGS BANNED IN ILORIN--From Ilorin State, the NIGERIAN HERALD reports that public meetings, assemblies or proceedings have been banned in the state capital by the police with effect from yesterday. The HERALD quotes the police press bulletin: It is a matter for regret that certain factions of a political party in Ilorin cannot see eye to eye with other factions of the same party, and thereby deliberately cause political unrest in the town and its environment. The paper concludes the warning with an appeal to the people to maintain peace and order. [Text] [AB141723 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 14 Oct 81]

GREEN REVOLUTION FUNDS--Nigeria stands to spend a total of 6 billion naira on the green revolution program in the current national development plan. This represents 15 percent of the total federal resources allocated to the plan. Announcing this in Lagos today President Shehu Shagari said that the green revolution program will be vigorously implemented to attain self-sufficiency in food production before the end of the plan period. He noted that the first year of the green revolution was just coming in and there were signs that the harvest was good in most parts of the country. President Shagari was addressing a meeting of the members of the National Committee and chairmen of state green revolution coordinating committees which assess the progress of the scheme. He remarked that it was the responsibility of any government to ensure that its people were properly



fed because food was one of the most basic necessities of life. He had, therefore, appealed that the green revolution program should not be politicized and called on all the state governments to cooperate with the appropriate authorities. [Text] [AB191741 Lagos International Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Oct 81]

NEW POLITICAL PARTY--In its lead story, the CONCORD reports that there is a plan by three political parties--the Unity Party of Nigeria, the People's Redemption Party and the Great Nigeria People's Party--to fuse as one party under a new political party to be known as Progressive People's Party [PPP]. The paper, quoting reliable sources close to the group, says Chief Obafemi Awolowo is to become the presidential candidate and leader of the PPP. The CONCORD says the final meeting and the signing of the agreement for the new party is to take place in Lagos next Monday. [Excerpt] [AB141443 Lagos International Service in English 1330 GMT 14 Oct 81]

CONCERN OVER SECURITY--Lagos, 13 Oct (AFP)--The British high commissioner to Nigeria, Sir Mervyn Brown, went to the Nigerian Ministry of External Affairs on Monday to express his concern about the security of British nationals resident in Nigeria, it is learned on Tuesday in Lagos. According to a spokesman from the High Commission, the move followed the death on Monday of Mrs Maud Eagleton, a British national who had been living in Nigeria for about 20 years and had been working as a secretary at the British High Commission. According to the High Commission, Mrs Eagleton and her husband, also a British national, were attacked on Sunday at lunch time at Ilupeju, some 30 kilometers northeast of Lagos. Mrs Eagleton died on Monday from her injuries while her husband, who had been employed by the West African Trading Company, (SCOA--a French company) was repatriated on Monday morning with a bullet in his back. The same sources say when Sir Mervyn Brown went to the Ministry of External Affairs, he expressed his concern and left a note. The same sources, however, indicate that it was not a protest note because of the efforts made recently by the Nigerian authorities and police to curb the rampant wave of violence which has prevailed in the country for several years. In its Sunday, 10 October [as received] issue, the southeast daily paper, NIGERIAN CHRONICLE, reported the promise made by the governor of Imo State (southeast), Mr Sam Mbakwe, to protect expatriates living in his state following the murder of an Italian national, Mr Tito Faa, on 18 September 1981. [Text] [AB131653 Paris AFP in French 1429 GMT 13 Oct 81]

OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE--Lagos, 17 Oct (AFP)--Nigeria's oil production rose to 1.064 million barrels a day in the month of September, it was learned from well informed sources in the Nigerian capital on Saturday. This volume, though it is inferior to the record production in March 1979 (2.479 million barrels a day), marks a clear increase (more than 300,000 barrels a day) as compared to that of August which was only 708,000 barrels a day, the lowest figure recorded since over 6 years ago. Nigeria's internal consumption is around 200,000 barrels a day. In spite of the increase in production, the accumulated delay in production with respect to previous estimates will result in a fall in Nigeria's revenue which could oblige the federal government to draw up an austerity plan for the next fiscal year. Eighty percent of Nigeria's revenue comes from oil. [Text] [AB180758 Paris AFP in French 1538 GMT 17 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/134

POLICE FORCES OPENED TO FEMALE APPLICANTS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 17 Sep 81 p 4

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Information and Telecommunications sent to the press some comments on the meeting of the Council of Ministers which was held Tuesday. The Council examined and adopted a bill that repealed and replaced Paragraph 9 of Article 38A of law No 66-07 of 18 January 1966 pertaining to the statute on police force personnel.

Article 38A of Law No 66-07 of 18 January 1966 pertaining to police force personnel stipulates in Paragraph 9 that male police officers who are appointed to a police post may take the professional examination set up for recruitment which offers access to the unit in which they have been commissioned or to the units immediately above.

At the present time, it seems advisable to open to women the opportunity to obtain access to three of the seven graded units into which the police for personnel is divided: the police superintendents unit, police officers and police inspectors, the members of which are not subject to active military service.

In order to allow women police officers who have been appointed to a police post to compete for admittance to these units, it is necessary to change Paragraph 9 of Article 38A of Law No 66-07 of 18 January 1966.

The council examined and adopted a decree changing Decree No 78-148 of 13 February 1978 which established the methods of application of Law No 66-07 of 18 January 1966 pertaining to the statute for police force personnel.

It now seems advisable to open to women the opportunity to obtain access to three of the seven graded units among which the police force personnel are divided. These units, members of which are not subject to active military service, are those of police superintendent, police officers and police inspectors.

However, access to these three units, as well as to the other four, was until now reserved to men by Articles 20, 39 and 58 of Decree No 78-148 of 13 February 1978 establishing the methods of application of Law No 66-07 of 18 January 1966 pertaining to the statute for police for personnel. Consequently these three articles have been repealed.

In the same context, three other articles of the same decree have been modified: Article 3, for establishing the minimum size of female personnel; Article 112, to provide maternity leave for female personnel; Article 12, pertaining to participation in the professional examinations for police officers appointed to the various police posts.

## SENEGAL

### BRIEFS

**PRESIDENT ON ENERGY EXPLOITATION--**The Council of Ministers met yesterday at 9:30 a.m. in the Palace of the Republic under the chairmanship of the chief of state, Abdou Diouf. The president of the Republic then stressed the necessity for accelerating the process of developing domestic oil deposits. In that regard, the chief of state gave instructions to the prime minister to implement the organization of the Petrosen Company which was established for that purpose. In addition, the president of the Republic also stressed the need for completing studies which are in progress for developing our various peat deposits under the government's energy policy. Under the same heading, the chief of state also asked that efforts which are already underway for the systematic prospecting for oil, lignite, uranium and phosphate throughout the national territory be continued, and that the conditions required for developing these resources be established. [Excerpts] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 16 Sep 81 p 3] 9174

CSO: 4719/30

## PROBLEMS FACING MOBUTU REGIME ANALYZED

AB091144 Paris AFP in English 1122 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Article by Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Oct (AFP)--The primary objective of the Zairian authorities over recent months has been to consolidate the regime of President Mobutu Sese Seko and to maintain stability in the country.

Only three weeks before the annual Franco-African summit conference, being held this year in Paris, Zaire is passing through a period of reflection and self-criticism, seeking greater political cohesion after a series of jolts.

A Zairian top official told AFP that the country was politically and economically sick, and "we need to identify the mistakes that have been made."

For the past six months the country's policy-making bodies have been meeting virtually nonstop, and public meetings have been organized to review the philosophy of authenticity which General Mobutu produced 10 years ago.

Last August the National Security Council and the Supreme Defense Council convened to discuss the law-and-order situation, and for several days afterwards the army took up positions around sensitive buildings in the capital, such as the main power station, the airport, fuel depots and the post office. Officially the operation was described as a routine exercise, but in fact this was the first such alert since 1965.

On the political level the ruling Popular Movement for the Revolution (MPR) has been reorganized, and several of its members expelled.

The authorities have now resorted to keeping a watch on activities within the church, which is generally agreed to be the only organized body within Zaire strong enough to criticize the government. About 45 percent of Zairians are reckoned to be Roman Catholics, and earlier this year a pastoral letter was read from pulpits in churches throughout the land denouncing official corruption and accusing the government of ignoring basic human rights. On June 23 the Standing Committee of Bishops issued a statement to protest kidnappings, arbitrary arrests, settling of scores and even torture. Cardinal Malula, archbishop of Kinshasa, has been (?imprisoned and is said) locally to be listed as the president's personal enemy.



In external relations General Mobutu has concentrated on defusing the explosive situation created by his former Prime Minister Nguza Karl I Bond, who announced his resignation last April while he was in Brussels, claiming that his life was in danger.

Since moving into self-imposed exile in Belgium, Mr Nguza has repeatedly attacked Mr Mobutu, accusing him of misappropriation of public funds and informing anyone who cares to listen that a popular uprising in Zaire is imminent.

The former prime minister has also stated his readiness to lead the country once General Mobutu is no longer in power. In retaliation Mr Mobutu has withdrawn Mr Nguza's civic and political rights for five years.

However, there is no clear evidence that the former prime minister would be able to satisfy his ambitions through the ballot box if the opportunity presented itself, for his own popularity is far from obvious. Some extremists from Shaba Province--his birthplace--call him a traitor for having compromised with the Mobutu regime for several years. But on the other hand it is also obvious that Mr Nguza enjoys a certain credibility among international opinion and that the open war he has declared on his former leader must have harmed the president's image.

Another blow to the ruling regime was the election of Francois Mitterrand as president of France in May. The new socialist government has never hidden its reserves about the Zairian leader, whose methods of government it disapproves of.

However, the pragmatic government in Paris has decided to continue its military cooperation with the Kinshasa government. This was an important decision in terms of political stability in Zaire, for French forces in Zaire include 300 men of the elite 31st Paratroop Brigade, which remain under French command. There are also some 130 officers and noncommissioned officers in the country on training schemes.

After a period of indecision Paris also decided to normalize its political relations with Kinshasa, and Mr Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs, Guy Penne, has since held talks with President Mobutu. Mr Penne subsequently called for bilateral relations to be developed, and there have been reports that Mr Mobutu might meet the French president before the Franco-African summit.

French backing for the Mobutu regime is all the more important because relations between Zaire and its former colonial administrator Belgium are going through a difficult period. The authorities in Kinshasa have reproached the Brussels government for harboring its opponents, and allowing them to voice their political opinions, and on several occasions the countries have been close to a rupture in diplomatic relations.

Zaire, which is deep in debt (to the tune of \$5 billion) needs friends more than ever before at a time when the International Monetary Fund is helping it to put its economy in order. Success in the operation, to restore the economy is almost certainly vital to Mr Mobutu's future in government.

CSO: 4700/133



# APPOINTMENTS OF NEW GOVERNMENT MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

## Presidential Ordinance

AB091606 Paris AFP in French 1511 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Oct (AFP)--The Zairian head of state, Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, Friday appointed members of the new Executive Council (government).

Under the ordinance providing for the composition of the new Executive Council, 12 members of the former council have lost their portfolios while 8 remain and 5 change portfolios with 9 new members being appointed.

Among those dismissed are, in particular, Bomboko Lokumba, foreign affairs and international cooperation, who is replaced by a lawyer, Yoka Mangono; Duga Kugbe Toro (territorial administration) who is replaced by Vunduawe Te Zpemako who was on Thursday also appointed deputy first state commissioner (deputy prime minister); Emony Mondanga (commissioner without portfolio) who is replaced by former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Idzumbuir Asal Bolumbu, and Elebe Ma Ekonzo (commissioner for information) who is replaced by Kande Dzambulate, who will also retain his functions as delegate general to AZAP. This is a tremendous comeback as he was the first state commissioner for information under the current regime from 1965 to 1970.

The presidential ordinance which gave the composition of the new government also contained that of the MPR (the ruling party) Executive Committee which comprises, apart from Nsinga Udjuu--who is its executive secretary and at the same time occupies the post of first state commissioner (prime minister)--the following officials: Tshibwabwa Ashila Pashi, deputy executive secretary charged with mobilization, propaganda and political activities; Kangafu Vingi Gundu Bagana, secretary general charged with the training of the cadres (unchanged); Nzanda Buana, secretary general charged with the party's youth (unchanged); and Mrs Ekila Liyonda, secretary general charged with women's affairs (unchanged).

## Mobutu Announcement

AB091649 Paris AFP in French 1617 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Oct (AFP)--Here is the list of the new Zairian Government made public on Friday by President Mobutu Sese Seko, according to AZAP.

--First State Commissioner: Nsinga Udjuu;  
--Deputy First State Commissioner and State Commissioner for Territorial Administration (Interior): Vunduawe Te Pemako;  
--Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation: Yoka Mangono;  
--Justice: Inonga Lokonga Lome;  
--Finance and Budget: Namwisi Ma Koy;  
--Agriculture and Rural Development: Kamitatu Masamba;  
--Information: Kande Dzambulate;  
--Planning: Bokana Mondangela; and  
--State Commissioner Without Portfolio: Mr Idzumbuir.

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